We are Agents for the ALBANY GLASS WORKS And are prepared to offer

at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Full Stock of White Lead, Linseed Oil

Ready Mixed Paints at Prices that Defy Competition. Try us. OWEN & MOORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

29 Franklin Street (Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Has on hand a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Sponges, Brushes, Chamois Skins, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, &c.

Special attention will be given to the Compounding of Medicines, and a careful and competent Prescriptionist will be in attendance at S. B. STEWART. all hours. March 18, 1882-tf

The Clarksville Wagon Co. Warehouse

Reduces its Prices.



We have on hand a large stock of supermade of the very best materials, which we the expense of owner, except where there is no advance, and then without written orders not to insure. now offer at a reduction of \$10.00 to \$15 00 per Wagon, according to size, below our previous prices. The TIMBER used in our Wagons has been seasoning under our sheds from 3 to 5 years and is of the very best.

Every Wagon Warranted.

All who need Wagons would do well to see and price our stock before buying.

JOS. ELLIOTT, Manager.



FORGET

BOWLING & WILLSON

Carry the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

BOOTS SHOES for Ladies' Wear. Tobacco Salesmen Men's, Boys' and Childrens' Fine Hats and Caps.

NOBBY GOODS. GENTS' FINE UNDER WEAR. NEW GOODS for the HOLIDAYS. NECK-WEAR, GLOVES, SHIRTS, COL-LARS, CUFFS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

They make to order BOOTS and SHOES

Ladies' and Gents' Rubber Boots and Shoes.

THE "RAMBLER," A shirt that never tears down the back. The best line of Suspenders on the market. Call and examine

our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully BOWLING & WILLSON,

Sewance Planing Mill

G. B. WILSON & CO.,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And Dealers in Builders' Material of Every Description.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Cor. Spring and Commerce Sts., - - Clarksville, Term

Magistrates' Blanks for Sale at this office.

CLOSING OUT

REMNANTS

We have several lots of Shoes that have no regular run of sizes, and to close them out before going East, I have thrown them on

THE BARGAIN COUNTER,

Boys' Shoes at 35c., Boys' Shoes at 50c., - Former Price, \$1.25 Misses' Shoes at 75c., Former Price, \$1.25 to \$1.50 Former Price, \$1.25 to \$2.00 Misses' Shoes at \$1.00 Misses' Shoes at \$1.25, Former Price, \$2.00 to \$2.50 Boys' Calf Boots at \$1.50, - Former Price, \$2.50 A lot of Men's Stiff Hats at \$1.00, Former Price, \$2.50 to \$4.00 Men's Good Wool Hats at 35c.

One lot of Men's Calf Boots reduced to \$2,00.
One lot of Boys' Kip Boots reduced to 75c.
One lot of Boys' Kip Boots reduced to \$1.00.
One lot of Boys' Kip Boots reduced to \$1.50.
One lot of Misses' Kip Shoes reduced to 50c. I am continually adding goods to this counter, in order to clear out the odd lots, and it will

To call and examine them, as the most of these goods are custom work, and very often you will find just the thing you want for

One-Half the Regular Price.

REMEMBER-I advertise nothing but what is in stock. Doors open every night until 9 o'clock.

Respectfully, Corner 1st and Franklin Sts.

GRANGE

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

Commission Merchants

LEAF TOBACCO. T. HERNDON Supt'. and Salesman.

ior Wagons of all the various sizes, and sible farmers and dealers. All Tobacco insured while in store at

W. W. GILL, Logan Co., Ky., Vice-Pres. T. M. BARKER, Christian Co., Ky L. B. SIMS, Caldwell Co., Ky. B. W. USSERY, Montgomery Co., Tenn. R. Y. JOHNSON, Montgomery Co., Tenn. JOHN DUNN Robertson Co., Tenn.

SHELBY & RUDOLPH,

(Successor to SHELBY & CO.)

Tobacco Salesmen, BAILEY WAREHOUSE,

Commerce Street, Near Court House,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ELY & KENNEDY,

Commission Merchants, Elephant Warehouse, CLARKSVILLE, -

Careful attention to the interests of our customers, and best prices obtained for Tobacco.

All Tobacco in our warehouse, on which advances have been made, will be insured at oners' expense until sold; and all Tobacco received by us, upon which there is no adnce, will be insured at owners' expense, upless we have written instructions not to sure. After being sold, all Tobacco will be beld at the risk of the buyer. nov25-tf

Kendrick, Pettus & Co., Tobacco Salesmen,

General Commission Merchants. CENTRAL WAREHOUSE

Cor. Main and Front Streets. - Clarksville, Tenn.

Just Below the New Tobacco Exchange.

REPORT

Of the Legislative Committee.

MR. SPEAKEE:

The joint committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the comptroller and treasurer and make a settlement with said officers, beg leave to report that they have made an examination of the accounts of the treasurer and find that according to the comptroller's books (which by law are required to be so kept as to show the exact amount of money that should be in the treasury at all times), there should have been in the treasury of the State on the morning of the 6th of January, 1883, five hundred and thirty-nine thousand, four hundred and five dollars and sixty-one cents (5538,465.61).

We found on hand in the iron safe in the

Bank of Commerce, Memphis 4,830 69

Brownsyille Sayvings Bank, Brownsyille 3,208 84

Shelbyville Bank, Shelbyville 17,836 74

State National Bank, Memphis 9,691 65

Franklin Bank, Clarksyille 3,407 86

Franklin Bank, Clarksyille 3,896 64

First National Bank, Pulaski 3,896 64

First National Bank, Columbia 8,886 42

Bristol Bank, Bristol 1,661 49

Stone River Bank, Murfreesboro 2,918 38

Lookout Bank, Morristown 1,856,52

Lincoln Savings Bank, Fayetteville 3,118 88

Bank of Madison, Jaekson 5,776 69

Bank of Columbia, Columbia 3,065 03

Making a total credit of

On or about the 20th of December, 1880, Jas. L. Gaines, comptroller, turned over to the treasurer, M. T. Polk, fifty United States bonds of one thousand dollars each.......\$50,000 00

These bonds and coupons the committee are unable to find, and learn from the clerk in the treasurer's office that they are not on hand, and he does not know where they are and has never seen them since he has been in the treasurer's office. The treasurer, Mr.

Mr. T. Polk being gone they can obtain no clue to the whereabouts of these bonds. Jas.

L. Gaines holds M. T. Polk's receipt for same.

The flight and abandanement of his office by M. T. Polk, and his flight from Nashville and bis subsequent capturer are metters with and about the matters with subsequent capturer are metters with an observed as the committee will make a further and committe which the general assembly is familiar, and need not be referred to here. In consequence of Polk's absence, the committee has been at great loss and disticulty to ascertain the cause of his heavy defalcation, but have traced it out as best they could and submit the result of their labors.

From the testimony of J. C. Fleming, the clerk of Mr. Folk in the troasurer's office, and his confidential friend and bookkeeper, they learn that he first entered Mr. Polk's employ, as his bookkeeper, in the treasurer's office, in the year 1878, March 15, and has been constantly, since that date up to now. At the time Mr. Fleming entered the office, on March 15, 1878, Mr. Polk's cash account as treasurer, was short between \$10,000 and

on March 15, 1878, Mr. Polk's cash account as treasurer, was short between \$10,000 and \$20,000. This deficiency increased gradually from that date to January 1, 1881, at which time it reached \$11,000. During the time Mr. Polk was in New York, funding bonds under the 60-6 act, he drew checks to a large amount on the treasurer's office in favor of the United National Bank; Victor Newcomb; Holgarten & Co., Pearl & Co., and Cohnssopper & Co., which were paid by the clerk, J. C. Fleming, out of the funds helonging to the State.

It appears that Mr. Polk, while in New York, engaged largely in speculating in Victor Newcomb, by which he lost very heavily, but the exact amount your committee cannot ascertain.

These checks the committee cannot find as they were taken away by M. T. Polk.

As to these, checks, the committee are of the opinion that the attorney-general should be instructed to examine fully and see if parties above named are not liable for the respective amounts paid them on same, and if, in his opinion, they are, to at once take the necessary steps and institute proceedings for the recovery of same from them.

It also appears that M. T. Polk engaged with a pool in speculating in Memphis & Charleston railroad stock, by which he was a loser, but to what amount, and what has become of the stock, the committee is unable to ascertain.

It also appears that he engaged in speculating in Tennessee bonds, and lost thereby, but to what amount the committee cannot ascertain.

It also appears the purchased a one-fourth interest in Iron works in North Alabama, with Thomas O'Conner, and which was paid for out of the treasury amounting to \$10,000 and \$50,000. This property, they are of opinion, can be subjected by the State to the payment of the money invested in it by M. T. Polk, and the attorney-general should be instructed to examine as to same, and, if in his opinion, it would be proper, to take the necessary legal steps to secure the State's interest therein.

It also appears that M. T. Polk engaged in the has paid out of the State treasury between \$10,000 and \$50,000. This property, they are of opinion, can be subjected by the State to the payment of the money invested in it by M. T. Polk, and the attorney-general should be instructed to examine as to same, and, if in his opinion, it would be proper, to take the necessary legal steps to secure the state's interest therein.

It also appears that M. T. Polk engaged in the wainut lumber business in North Caro-the wainut lumber business to same, and a subject the property is the state to the property of the property to the property to the property to the property to

the State's interest therein.

It also appears that M. T. Polk engaged in the wainut lumber business in North Carolina in connection with D. B. Cooper, in which M. T. Polk furnished all the money that was invested in the business out of the State Transury. that was invested in the business out of the State Treasury.

It also appears that M. T. Polk loaned out to various parties large amounts of money, the various evidences of their indebtedness being now in the hands of John W. Childress, Esq., an attornoy in Nasnville, a statement of which has been furnished by Mr. Childress and is herewith filed. These claims have been attached by the attorney-general, B. J. Lee, for the benefit of the State, by bill in chancery court at Nashville, Tenn. ose it was. On the 27th of December, 1882, M. T. Polk frew \$80,000 out of the various banks in Fennessee, and had same sent here to Nash-He also received \$36,666.47 from the L. ville, on January 2 and 5, 1883, about 572,000, and the balance was taken out of the safe in the treasurer's office by M. T. Polk, and taken away by him. M. T. Polk, for several days prior to his leaving Nashville, went to this safe daily and took out the money therefrom, and appropriated it to his own use. This continued up to the last day he remained. The exact amount so taken out by him, your committee cannot ascertain; but it is included in his deficiency shown above.

Polk credit for the same, but did not send the checks forword for collection, but held them, at Mr. Polk's request, for some time; and then, on the 9th day of May, Mr. Polk came to the bank and took back the checks, and gave the bank a check on itself for \$7.550, to balance the account.

The committee are of the opinion that this was not a bona fide transaction on the part of this bank, but that it was done for the purpose of alding Mr. Polk to make his settlement with the legislature. The check, to balance the account, was drawn by him, individually, and was not countersigned by the comptrollor, and hence is not in accordance with the law.

There was also a credit of \$33,978.75 with the Nashville Savings Bank entered on Polk's ledger, and also on the bank's book which was a false entry, and for which no money was deposited to represent and was made similarly to the one in the Merchants' National Bank, and for the purpose of deciving the legislature and enabling Polk to pass his settlement. A similar entry was made in the account of the Mechanics' Bank of Knoxville, by which a false credit was entered for \$45,000. In the Merchants' National, the Nashville Savings Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, Knoxville, and the First National Bank of Columbia, by which a false credit was entered for \$45,000. In the Merchants' National, the Nashville Savings Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, Knoxville, and the First National Bank, Columbia, these false credits were made not only to appear on Mr. Polk's ledger, but also on the banks—known as "pass books," which were found in the office of the treasurer—and the accounts were afterward made to balance by M. T. Polk giving the necessary checks to balance.

Tennessee money (punched) 300

Making a total of 50,054 54

Also exchange on New York which the clerk, J. C. Fleming, had purchased under orders from M. T. Polk, treasurer, to pay some January coupons on the 80-8 bonds, and which the committee directed him to restore to the vault—\$195.00.

This is credited on Polk's account and hence makes no difference in the amount of his deficit.

We found on deposit with the large of the point on that their conduct is indefensible, and they are equally responsible to the State for the injury resulting therefrom. By their conduct they have enabled the treasurer, M. T. Polk, to make a false stream to continue in office, whereby his then large default has since been increased more than \$100,000, and the State has been wronged and injured, and the attorney general should be instructed to at once take his deficit. some January coupons on the 60-6 bonds, and which the committee directed him to restore to the vault—\$495.00.

This is credited on Polk's account and hence makes no difference in the amount of his deficit.

We found on deposit with the various banks in Tennessee the following amounts as appears from the statements furnished by the banks.

First National Bank, Nashyille,
Team. \$59,085 62
Merchants' Bank \$50,615 29
Third National Bank, Knoxville
Tenn. \$59,085 62
Cleveland National Bank, Knoxville
Tenn. \$255 46
First National Bank, Chattanooga 2,066 72
Third " " " 338 64
Union & Planters' Bank, Memphis, Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Sank of

Mechanic's Bank, at Knoxville.

The committee have no statement from said bank, but learn from J. C. Fleming, the book-keeper, that the bank denies there is any such balance, but claims it has paid same to Thos. O'Connor for M. T. Polk. Your committee will at once send a sub-committee of their members to Knoxville, examine into this matter, and report fully as to same.

> ted in a few more days, an will be reported upon.
>
> In this connection, your committee wil respectfully recommend that they be empowered to extend such examination back to 1870, in order to thoroughly expose any to 1870, in order to thoroughly expose any and all irregularities, if such there be, in the business of the treasurer's office.
>
> The committee also find, that on January 27, 1881, Mr. M. T. Polk's accounts as treasurer, was short \$41,000, and that he collected for These Officers on the lith of January urer, was short \$1,000, and that he collected from Thos. O'Connor, on the 11th of January \$25,000 and paid to his book-keeper, J. C. Fleming, \$15,000 in cash, making \$41,000 which was placed in the treasury in time to make his deffeit good and enable him to pass his settlement with the committee from the legislature. The \$25,000 collected

tain other facts.

D. T. FORTER,
Chairman Joint Committee,
WM. F. Bibs,
M. D. SMALLMAN,
Committee on Part of the Senate,
W. A. MILLIKEN,
Chairman House Committee,
W. P. MORRIS,
LOW PATTERSON. Jos. PATTERSON, T. R. BURRUS,

THE TESTIMONY. York Mr. Polk drew checks on him in four United States national bonds; Victor, Newcome, Pearl & Co., and others were, he thinks, Mr. Polk's brokers. When Fleming was in New York, last August, Polk told him that Newcome induced him to buy Louisville & Nashville stock and proved treacherous. While Polk was buying, Newcome was probably selling t. him. Polk was indignant and cursed Newcome, Newcome assured Polk that the stock would be as bign as \$1.20, when, in fact, he was

000. I never knew the nature of these papers, Polk and Dunc, Cooper were engaged in specalating in walnut lumber in North Carolina, Polk furnishing all the money. Polk shows up as defaulter. Cincinnati Gazette predicts that the November 12, 1884. He explains by saying that "the second advent of Christ is now taking

'The day of the Lord' began in the autumn of 1871. Christ is now within the solar system organizing his kingdom and making preparations to bring his millennial reign on this earth. He is here, there and everywhere, and satan is after him trying to destroy him, as he did at his first advent. Among other agencies he has a fleet of comets patrolling the skies which are manned by infernal crews, who keep a sharp lookout for the coming king. In 1883 satan will discover him standing on the sun, as predicted in Revelation xix, 17. He will steer one of his seven great comets right into the sun to great comets right into the sun to destroy him. He tails in his pur-lieve that they could steal the but it is included in his deficiency show.

On Tuesday, January 2, he took out, in one package, 36,000. About the same time he took out New York exchange for \$12,000.

On the 1st day of January, he took out will be so intense that people will be literally scorched. On the night of November 12, 1884, Christ will stand with one foot on the American to learn.

On the 1st he derenants' National Bank.

He also took out other sams of money daily, but the amount your committee can on the American to learn.

On the 1st he April, 1882, M. T. Polk made sea, and declare with uplifted hand that there shall be time no longer that the legislature that the legislature there is a friend, who a few days before had trine is effecting every man in the friend, who a few days before had the legislature. It effects every industry—our railroads, banks, manufacturers, merchants and farmers. I have been denouncing this odious doctrine or repuditue.

On the list day of pose, but the earth will get a terri-Just Below the New Tobacco Exchange.

Or the 18th of April, 1888, M. T. Polk made a kistement of his account to the legislature. Or the 18th of April, 1888, M. T. Polk made a kistement of his account to the legislature with uplified hand that there shall be time only the insured at owners' expense that seed; and all Tobacco received by a salcour wareness that there shall be time only to the United States, or North to the United St

spects. I deeply deplore the occurthe confusion and distrust respect-ing the Tennessee debt both at home and abroad. It is a matter which every good citizen must deplore. I know nothing more of the plore. I know nothing more of the defalcation than what I have seen in the public prints.

Mr. Houk (Republican)—I think it a fit sequel to the teachings of the Democratic party under the tutor-ship of the Bate campaign leaders and the Savages, and yet Mr. Polk and had in the field, from first to professed to be wholly disconnected.

Congressman Warner (Democrat) The announcement in the papers that Col. Polk had defaulted was as sudden as it was unexpected. I have known him a good while, and always deemed him an up-right, honest man. In fact, in 1879, I was a member of the Tenessee Legislature that elected him freasurer. We all then regarded him honorable and trustworthy. But this matter surprises me very much, and I do not know how to account for it, for the man has always borne an unquestionably good character. However, I know nothing except what you see in the newspapers. Of course it is much to be regretted that an officer of any State should have acted in such a

cation, and am wholly unable to account for the cause of Col. Polk's action, unless he may have been seized with the craze of the age, speculation. I know nothing of his habits of life, and have no information on the subject of the defalcation except the published accounts in the papers. I really am at a loss to account for the matter, which all must regret.

Congressman Atkins (Democrat) and shamefully as illustrated by This story of an embezzlement of the recent resolution of the Legisla-\$400,000 by State Treasurer Polk is ture, indorsed Mr. Polk's refusal to disgraceful. He ought to be relentessly prosecuted. I am certainly indignant and have no conceal ment to make of my feelings. The embezzlement is the result of stock gambling and the desire so prevaent among officers to become suddenly rich by the use of public money entrusted to their keeping and faithful expenditure. Marsh Polk is a nephew of ex-President as to same.

18 00

IT is not nearer related to a man who dered and mornelate will nearer related to a man who is not nearer related to a man who is not nearer related to a man who is nearer related to a man who is not nearer related to a man who is nearer related to a man wh

VICTIM OF OTHERS Congressman House (Democrat)-

and secured his election. This propcan or should pay, the present proposition if carried out, as 1 be- the ern State has paid on similar debts. It is a proposition that I, if a bondholder, would accept. The want of faith in the settlement of the debt They have made no real effort to under which Mr. Polk, as Treasurer, was authorized to settle the debt, and the belief that the Legislature was being manipulated corruptly people of Tennessee against the setlement at sixty cents on the dollar, with three, four, five and six per three per cent, interest, and the

rest-that is the State debt properdollar for dollar. Congressman Whitthorne (Demcrat)-I regret the affair no little. know that it had been apprehend ed for some time past that there would be developed some scandal counts as Treasurer. He was a warm hearted, generous, confiding man. I regard him as a victim of Let them get out of their present designing men. I think it will be troubles and they will prick up money of the State as well as his wicked ways, rejoicing as it nothing by no one, who were better fed and own to parties by whom he was had ever occurred. They will just clothed, fatter, happier and more surrounded, and in whom he had laugh at this whole thing. It is contented in the army than ever These parties have simply housense. been speculating in Tennessee bonds and other securities. They have lost, and being unable to pay, Mr. Polk was not a supporter of Gen. Bate, the Democratic nominee for Governor, in the last campaign, and without knowing it to be true I should infer from an interview with him in a New York paper last September that he supported the Republican nominee, Gov. Haw- General Taylor's daughter is as unkins, for re-election. A full exposure of things about Nashville in the management of the State funds and the manipulation of the State debt question will fully justify the action | ized in March, 1833, which square-

Congressman Pettibone (Republican)-It is a shame and disgrace to our whole State, and every Tennessean who thinks of it should feel this way. It is the fruit of the potitical teachings we have had for served under General Zachary Tayfour or five years on the State debt for in the siege of Montery, and question. The Democratic mana- was one of his commissioners to ar-

Washington Special to the Herald.

The embezzlement of \$400,000 of cheeted themselves. Every Demo-State funds by Col. Marsh T. Polk, Treasurer of Tennessee, was the subject of general comment here on the streets and at the Capitol. Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, and the Congressmen from that State were action as the representative of the streets and at the Capitol. Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, and the Congressmen from that State were action as the representative of the streets and the capitol. Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, and the Capitol Jackson Jackson, of Tennessee, and the Capitol Jackson of course frequently asked about the the Bourbon Democratic party has Jackson, whipped, and but for the matter. The following statements disgraced the respectable, decent, were made by the gentlemen.

Senator Jackson—I was very much surprised by this affair, which is indeed unfortunate in many re-

rence, for it is calculated to add to LOGICAL RESULT OF BAD TEACH-

moralize individuals, and while Polk had professed to belong to the der from the soil of Virginia State-credit wing of the Democracy, so-called, he had fully aligned himself with the repudiators by refusing to pay the interest on these bonds before his peculations were frauding the tax-payers of the State is only applying to the doctrine of the Bate platform on a small scale to the people of the State as the Democratic leaders had taught Legular of which was worth, sixty islatures and persuaded the people in the name of Democracy to treat the creditors of the State. While think Polk has ruined himself and

CBAZE OF THE AGE.

Congressman McMillan (Demoral)—I was surprised at the defalcation, and am wholly unable to rily affect the character and politi-cal fortunes of that class of politicians who have advocated and encouraged public dishonesty and, as admitting him to have been a member of the State credit wing of the

No speech recently pronounced in the Senate has been more widely copied or heartily approved by the great body of the honest people than that of the sterling Senator popular-Jas K. Polk, and I am glad that he ly revered and honored as Cerro ders of the soil. The Confederate

to bottom, that it is wholly unclean know nothing but what I see in and diseased from the soles of Hubthe papers. Polk was doubtless bell's feet to the fancied crown on able to estimate the the victim of others. Perhaps he this Prince Arthur's head. Gen. which resulted from the possessi staked men in whom he had confi- Williams almost copies the Register by the federal surgeons of an undence and the result is what we see.
I always regarded him as an honorable man and am sorry to see how he has acted. I am somewhat surprised at the amount of the defalcation, but last year, when some one tion, but last year, when year, and year, when year, when year, and year, when year, when year, dence and the result is what we see. when he says of the Republican bond, there was suspicion that there from this source have sprung all the might be something wrong. In evils of which the country is now fact, the people of Tennessee for complaining. Since the war not a several years have suspected that year has passed that the reputation

there was something wrong at of this party has not been sullied by Nashville and that there was a ring some new outrageous scandal. around the State Legislature. This Look all over its history. We had suspicion carried Bate's nomination | first the infamous lobby that domiinated Congress; we then had the osition to settle the debt is bona carpet-bag governments; we had fide and one which the Legislature the whisky frauds; we had the means to carry out and the people Credit Mobilier scandal; we had to stand to. Although there are the Seneca sandstone business; we different views among public men had the San Domingo and the navy in Tennessee as to what the State jobs and a thousand other jobs; we had the Presidential steal; we had ieve it will be, will result in the had the assessment of officeholders, payment of more than any South- all in quick succession. This party that prates so much about reform has never given any evidence of repentance; none in the world.

reform their sins. Whenever they are detected in one sin they fly to Mr. President, it is folly to talk about a party that cannot reform itself reforming public abuses. It never was nor never will be done "Can the Ethiopian change his cent. interest. The present proposition is to settle the railroad debt How can any reform be expected at fifty cents on the dollar, with from these men who for twenty iniquities? The thing is impossible. They make loud professions now; but do you believe in their sincerity? If you do, I must confess I do not agree with you. I can

not help but think of that The devil was sick, the devil a monk would in the settlement of Mr. Polk's ac-

That is the way with this party. discovered that he has loaned the their ears, and move on in their old

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in writing to

a friend contradicting some of the periodical hes that are told upon the ex-President of the Confederacy, takes occasion to say: "The truth is, I never drank nor gambled, and any one who ever served with me would probably say that in my youth I was over-willing to fight founded as the rest. I was one of the two officers selected from the First Infantry for promotion in the new regiment of dragoous organof the people in the selection of Gen. ted me from Colonet Taylor's regiment. In 1835 I went to Kentucky, where Miss Taylor was with her there married her in the presence of General Taylor's brother, sister, his son-in-law, and daughter, (Dr.

unprincipled party which has been using all the lowarts of the lowest demagogues to cheat the creditors of Tonnesses of and the creditors of Tonnesses of the creditors of

The Confederate soldier opposed immense odds. In the Seven Day's Battles around Richmond, 80,000

hilated an army of 132,000 men, more than double their own num-ber. At Geltysburg, 62,000 of them assailed the heights manned by 112,-000. At the Wilderness, in 4864, 63,000 met and successfully resisted 151,000 of the enemy. At Appomat tox, in 1865, 8,000 of them surren professed to be wholly disconnected with them. The logical result of dishonest political teaching is to deparity of numbers to contend with,

fought, in addition to these odd discovered. Polk's conduct in de- of rallways in the country north of

Confederate dollars. It should be remembered, that while the South was restricted to its own territory for supplies and its own people for men, the terial and on every nation of the

The arms and ammunition of the good, so abundant and so good that they supplied both armies, and were greatly preferred by Confed-erate officers. The equipment of I before said, cultivated dishonest the Federal armies was well-nigh sentiments in individuals. Even perfect. The facilities for manufacture ture were simply unlimited, and the nation thought no expenditure Democracy, the whole party with its leadership openly and publicly and shamefully, as illustrated by the recent resolution of the Legislature, indorsed Mr. Polk's refusal to pay the interest on the bonds. to the front and adopted by both armies almost simultaneously; for hardly had the Federals bought when the Confederates captured and

used the very latest. Commissary stores were piled up all over Virginia, for the use of the invading armies. They had more loss was a gain to the hungry defen-

fury and fanaticism which skilled minds could create, opposing this grand array with the modest and nomely refrain of Dixie, supported by a mild solution of Maryland, My Maryland. He fought good wag-on's, fat horses, and tons of quartermaster's stores; pontoon trains of splendid material and construction by the mile; gunboats, wooden and iron, and men-of-war; illustra ted papers to cheer the boys in blue with sketches of the glorious deeds they did not do; Pibles by the carload, and tracts by the million-the first to prepare them for death and the second to urge upon them the

the "Sanitary Commission," whose ity and convenience, quickly carried the sick and wounded of the Federal army to comfortable quar-ters, removed the bloody garments, laid the sufferer on a clean and dry couch, clothed him in clean clothes, and fed him on the best the world could afford, and money buy. He fought the well-built, thoroughly equipped ambulances, the countless surgeons, nurses, and hospital stewards, and the best surgical appliances known to the medical world. He fought the commerce facilities for war which Europe could supply, while his own ports were closed to all the world. He ought the trained officers and the regular troops of the United States army, assisted by splendid volun-teer soldiers, besides swarms of men, the refuse of the earth-Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, German, Scotch, English, French, Chinese Japanese-white, black, olive and brown. He laid down life for life with this hireling host, who died for pay-mourned by no one, loved they were at home, and those graves strew the earth in lonesome places, where none go When one of these fell, two could be bought to fill the gap. The Confederate soldier killed these

The Confederate soldier fought the cries of distress which came knew that their homes (when they had any) were safe, their wives and sheltered, and their business affairs more than usually prosperous, who could draw sight drafts, have them honored, and make the camp table as bountiful and luxurious as that of

without compunction, and their

New York hotel. He fought a government founded by the genius of his fathers, which derived its strength from principles they formutated, and which persuaded its soldiers that they were the champions of the constitutional liberty which they were marching to invade and eventually to destroy. The relative strength of armies becomes a matter of secondary im-